

WDXRF Spectrometry for elemental impurities analysis in drug products and dietary supplements

A. Figueiredo^{1,2,3}, I. M. Costa^{1,2}, T. Fernandes^{1,2,3}, L. L. Gonçalves^{1,2} and J. Brito^{1,2}

¹ Instituto Superior de Ciências da Saúde Egas Moniz, Monte de Caparica, Portugal

² CiiEM – Centro de Investigação Interdisciplinar Egas Moniz, Monte de Caparica, Portugal

³ PhD student in ICBAS - Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas Abel Salazar, Porto, Portugal

Corresponding author: alexandra.f@netcabo.pt



INTRODUCTION

Actual regulatory requirements by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) (1) and the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) (2) for elemental impurities monitoring in drug products highlight the importance of analytical techniques able to determine the concentration of these impurities in the ppm range with a quantitative, fast and accurate analysis.



WORK PURPOSES

- To investigate the feasibility of WDXRF for the measurement of 11 elements (Cu, Cr, Ir, Mo, Mn, Ni, Os, Pb, Pt, Rh and Ru) in drug products and dietary supplements, following the requirements set by international bodies.
- To calculate Risk assessment for non-carcinogenic effects for dietary supplements using the Hazard Index (HI) following the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines (4).



MATERIALS & METHODS

Equipment:

4 kW WDXRF spectrometer (S4 Pioneer, Bruker AXS).

Calibration and validation: According to ICH Guidelines (3).

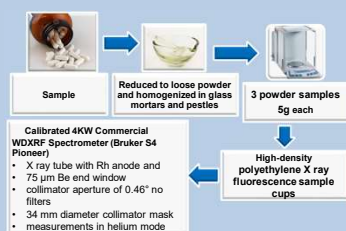
Reagents: All reagents were of high analytical grade ($\geq 99\%$ Reagent or Ph Eur).

Concentration ranges of calibration standards (ppm): 0-10 (Pb), 0-15 (Ir, Os, Pt, Rh and Ru), 0-30 (Cr, Mo and Ni) and 0-300 (Cu, Mn).

Samples:

At least 6 concentration levels were considered for each element.

Samples: 27 drug products (6 branded, 21 generic) and 25 dietary supplements were monitored (Figure 1).



RESULTS

Elemento	<LQ ^a	Concentração ^b (ppm)	EMA ^c limite (ppm)	>EMA limite ^d	HQ (mediana)	HQ (máx)
Ru	7	15.38 (10.05; 23.27)	10	20	n.a.	n.a.
				HI	n.a.	n.a.

Elemento	<LQ ^a	Concentração ^b (ppm)	EMA ^c limite (ppm)	>EMA limite ^d	HQ (mediana)	HQ (máx)
Cr	22	42.54 (22.19; 63.12)	25	2	3.4E-4	5.0E-4
Mn	20	99.77 (66.63; 896.08)	250	1	8.5E-3	7.7E-2
Mo	17	7.13 (5.57; 10.44)	25	0	1.7E-2	2.5E-2
Os	22	2.84 (2.19; 3.39)	10	0	n.a.	n.a.
Pb	24	2.04 (1.74; 2.48)	1 ^e	1 ^f	6.8E-3	8.3E-3
Ru	12	14.33 (10.06; 19.11)	10	13	n.a.	n.a.
				HI	3.3E-2	1.1E-1

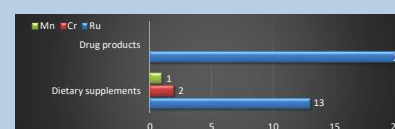
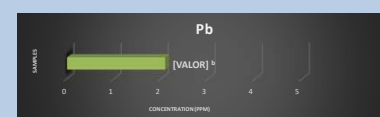
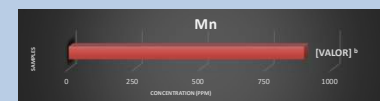
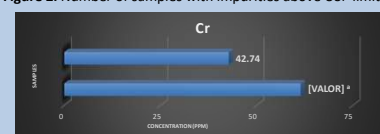


Figure 2. Number of samples with impurities above USP limits



CONCLUSIONS

WDXRF technique may be an alternative to the compendial recommended analytical procedures;

- High levels of Cr, Mn and Pb were measured in some of the analysed products;
- The simultaneous presence of high levels of Pb and Mn in the same supplement, represent a concern to human health, since both elements are neurotoxic;
- Humans are often exposed, by different routes and/or sources, to toxic elements and supplementary consumption of Dietary Supplements may cause potential toxicological risks that cannot be ignored

References

- European Medicines Agency. Guideline on the Specification Limits for Residues of Metal Catalysts or Metal Reagents. 2008.
- United States Pharmacopeia - USP. <232> Elemental Impurities: Limits. 3. ICH.
- Expert Working Group. Validation of Analytical Procedures: Text and Methodology Q2(R1); 2005.
- U.S. EPA. Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Volume III - Part A. 2001.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful for the financial support provided for this study by Egas Moniz CRL and Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas Abel Salazar To the memory of late Professor José Martins dos Santos